

The Chicago Eagle

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

HENRY F. DONOVAN.

An Independent Political Newspaper.
Fearless and Truthful.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.00 PER YEAR

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
HENRY F. DONOVAN, Editor and Proprietor,
504 TONTON BUILDING,
Southeast Corner Washington St. and 5th Av.(Entered at the postoffice, Chicago, Ill.,
as second-class mail matter.)

LARGEST

WEEKLY CIRCULATION

IN CHICAGO.

THE ELEVATOR TRUST.

Chicago is one of the greatest grain centers of the world, and conditions here frequently affect prices everywhere. We have here a large number of grain elevators, with a storage capacity of about 90,000,000 bushels of wheat. They are chartered by law, and the owners act as trustees or custodians of other people's grain. The grain is inspected by an officer of the State, and is graded No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, as the case may be, and generally is sold by this grading, and all grain of the second grade is then poured together, the warehouse man giving a receipt for so many bushels of that particular grade. And when this receipt is again presented, he does not give back the same grain, but simply so many bushels of that grade. It was soon found that all grain of the same grade is not equally good—there will be No. 2 wheat almost equal to No. 1, and there will be No. 2 wheat falling close to No. 3. And in all those cases where wheat is sold, not by the grading, but rather by sample—as for milling purposes—the best quality sometimes brings several cents a bushel more than the poorer quality, though of the same grade. The warehouse men saw that they could sell by sample the best quality of a particular grade and supply its place by a lower quality of the same grade and pocket the difference. This would reduce the average quality of the whole pile, and in case the owners of any of the pile should wish to sell by sample they would suffer in consequence. The elevator owners went into the business of buying and selling grain and mixing it with that of their customers. A suit was brought to enjoin them from doing this. Much evidence was taken, and after a full hearing Judge Tuley, the Nestor of the bench of Chicago, granted the injunction on the grounds, among others, that the elevator owners were trustees or custodians of other people's property, that the interests of the public demanded that these custodians should be disinterested, and that it would be contrary to public morals to permit them to stand in a position where there would be a constant temptation for them to change held in trust; and, second, that if the elevator men were permitted to act in the dual capacity of trustees and dealers in grain they would possess such advantages as would enable them to soon drive all other buyers out of the market and thus give to themselves a monopoly of the grain trade of Chicago, and enable them, to a certain extent, to fix the price of grain in the Chicago market; for they could then, by combination, agree on the price, and by reason of their enormous storage capacity they could withhold or throw on to the market at any time vast quantities of wheat, and thus depress or raise the market at pleasure, which would not be so if there were many owners. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and that court sustained Judge Tuley, and, in a long and able opinion, expressly held that it would be against public morals and against public policy to permit the public warehouse men of this State to carry on a grain business in the same warehouse in which they keep their customers' grain.

But in the meantime the warehouse men secured the passage of a law which permits them to do the very things which the courts had held to be against public morals and against public policy. The elevator people stand together. They have an agreement not to interfere with each other's business. The moment a bushel of wheat goes into their warehouses they are entitled to two cents storage. When an outside buyer offers 70 cents a bushel it will cost him 72 cents. The warehouse men, by giving up a little of their storage charge, can offer 71 cents, and thus drive the outside buyers out of the market. This done, the market is at the mercy of the warehouse men. The effect of this legislation, therefore, is to create a monopoly and place all that

section of country which in grain matters is tributary to this city at the mercy of a combination of elevator owners in Chicago. This combination can easily combine with others elsewhere, so that this legislation lays the foundation for a grain trust that will draw blood from every farmer in America. The question now is, members of the Illinois Legislature, "Does it meet your approval? Will you vote to sustain it, or will you vote for its repeal?"

GOV. TANNER ON THE RESULT.

Addressing the Republican State Committee on Tuesday, the Governor said:

"The time for talking has passed, and the time for voting is over, and it seems that under the direction of this committee the Republicans of Illinois have piled up such a majority that it is going to be some days yet before we can tell how great our majority in this State is.

"I want to congratulate the committee upon its great work, its great management of this campaign, and, through this committee, I want to congratulate the Republicans of Illinois for loyally standing by the doctrines, principles and candidates of the party.

"This committee took charge of the campaign at a time when, taking precedent into consideration, it was very doubtful as to what the result would be. It went into the work early, and it has fought against disadvantages, but it has overcome all of these disadvantages and gained for the party an unprecedented 'off-year' victory. Excepting, perhaps, the victory of 1894, and has carried the State by a larger Republican majority for the State ticket than has ever been given before in the history of the party, with the exception of 1894 and 1896.

"Notwithstanding the unfair Democratic gerrymander in the apportionment of our State, Congressionally and Senatorially, cutting out fifteen Democratic and seven Republican Congressional districts, you have elected fifteen Republican Congressmen and the Democrats seven.

"Senatorially the Democrats so apportioned the State as to give the Republicans twenty-one and the Democrats thirty districts, the Democrats supposing at the time that apportionment was made that the Legislature would always be reliably Democratic; but in the great landslide of 1894 and 1896, when we carried the State in 1894 by 134,000 majority, and in 1896 by 140,000, the majority was so great at each of those times that we had safe Republican majorities in the House and Senate. It was not expected, however, that we could carry the lower branch of the Legislature under this unfair apportionment, with a Republican majority of less than 75,000. I have made this statement very frequently in my public utterances. But you have managed this campaign so well, by looking after the details, giving instructions, furnishing assistance and aid, that you not only elected fifteen Congressmen, but you elected a majority in both branches of our General Assembly. We have the House by a good, safe majority, and we elect a sufficient number of hold-over Senators, who will hold over to vote for the election of a United States Senator in 1901, to make it possible for the Republicans of Illinois to hope for the election of a Republican United States Senator in 1901.

"You have done all this in the face of great odds. For the last year and a half the mugwump newspaper trust of the city of Chicago has been directing its energies, all its efforts, foul and unfair, to discount the State administration in the eyes of the people of the State. It has made its whole war upon that, and when this Democratic ticket was put in the field against ours, that press allied itself to the Democratic party, and directed its whole attention, energy and effort against one man on the State ticket, Mr. Whittemore. They let everything else go, except, perhaps, the members of the General Assembly who had failed to do the bidding of this press. They had but two objects in view—the defeat of every man in the General Assembly who had failed to do their bidding, and the punishment of Whittemore, simply because he was a friend of the Governor of the State.

"I am pleased to see, with all that energy, with all that effort, and with all that combination, that they were only able to control in the great State of Illinois from 15,000 to 18,000 votes, and that those votes were confined to the city of Chicago. Mr. Whittemore, the candidate whom they were assailing, ran ahead of his ticket outside of Cook County in almost every county in the State—not far ahead; four votes, five votes and twenty votes in some cases. This demonstrates to the people in this State how insignificant that press is when it assails, without reason, without principle, without cause and without truth, an individual simply because that individual refused to allow them to be the Governor of Illinois when the people had not elected them.

"The victory is a signal one in that respect, because it opens the eyes of the people of Illinois to the fact of the insignificance of the influence of this unfair, selfish, mugwump press of the city of Chicago.

"The Republicans of Illinois, outside of Cook County, stood up and fought for principle, standing by the administration of the President, standing by his war policy, standing by the Republican party and the Republican administration in Illinois in its effort to give the people of the State a fair, economical, honest, faithful administration, and its effort to show up all over this State, where the Republican State organization had control, the shortcomings, the defalcations, robbery and larceny of the preceding administration—that of Governor Altgeld—and in its effort to show up how the present administration had conducted the affairs of this State. Where this fight was made all of the candidates ran together. But in Cook County no one was invited to discuss State questions. But Cook County did well—it did splendidly! All honor to the organization here in Cook County for the magnificent victory they won!

"We have won a great victory. This mugwump press is discredited. The Republicans of Illinois have given Whittemore nearly 50,000 majority in the face of the fact of his friendship for the unpopular governor whom the mugwump newspapers talk about.

"Talking about the Republican majority in Illinois falling off on account of the alleged unpopularity of the Governor, look at New York. It went 225,000 majority for McKinley in 1896. In 1898, with the favorite as the Republican candidate for Governor, the rough rider, fresh from the war, the Republicans only carried the State by less than 20,000. Look at Pennsylvania, that gave 250,000 majority for McKinley. In 1898 the Republican majority in that State was less than 100,000. Look at Minnesota, where they have elected a Democratic Governor in 1898.

"But here in Illinois we have carried everything in sight, which is a personal vindication (as I claim it) of the Republican administration in Illinois.

"We have the General Assembly. That is a very important thing to have. It is a dangerous thing to have sometimes, but I believe in a party being responsible to the people, and I am glad that we have both branches of the General Assembly, so that we can enact Republican legislation, and I am willing to trust the judgment, the good sense and the patriotism of the Republican members elected to this General Assembly, and I am sure that they will do honor to their party, and that we will be stronger in 1900 than we were in 1896, and again give the electoral vote of Illinois to President McKinley or some other Republican candidate by more than 100,000 majority."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Illinois ought to have a constitutional convention. That there is need for revision of the fundamental law of this State in important respects none can successfully deny. The only objection that can be raised to a convention to revise the constitution is that the convention might not do its work well—it might remove some of the wise restrictions of the present constitution. In other words, some persons contend, the people should put up with present abuses because they cannot trust themselves to remedy apparent weaknesses without going too far and placing in jeopardy some of the safeguards of popular rights. But the citizens of Illinois have no cause to entertain such fears of themselves. Popular rights in this State cannot be menaced by an attempt of the people to remedy, in the interest of the people, certain specific abuses from which they suffer. If there were no other reason for calling a constitutional convention than the maladministration of justice in the poor man's courts of this county, that in itself should constitute sufficient justification.

At the meeting of representatives of clubs at Civic Federation headquarters on Saturday evening speaker favored the calling of a constitutional convention. All gave expression to the belief that there was in a constitutional convention no danger of excessive radicalism in any line, yet all recognized that the fear of something of that sort is the only thing that stands in the way of securing constitutional revision. With the end in view of overcoming this spirit of extreme conservatism the conference decided to inaugurate an agitation for revision, and a committee was appointed to formulate the reasons for advocating a constitutional convention. It is to be hoped that as a result of intelligent efforts that may be put forth from many quarters the opposition to revision may be overcome.

All that the next Legislature is asked to do is to submit to popular vote the question of calling a convention. The Legislature cannot say with propriety that it knows better than the people themselves what they want. If the people vote for a convention that body will be convened and will make such changes as it deems necessary. But nothing the convention does can become effective until approved by popular vote. The safeguards are such, therefore, that no fear should be entertained that valuable rights will be lost by revision. Constitutional conventions uniformly are composed of high-grade men. The constitutional convention of 1870 in this State was especially trustworthy, and the people had no hesitancy in approving its work. Naturally, however, some of the provisions of the document then put forth have become inadequate by reason of changing conditions and the rapid growth of the State, especially in certain sections. There is no more reason now than there was in 1870 why the people cannot be trusted to make needed changes in their organic law.—Record.

"IMPORTANT TO MAYOR HARRISON."

We are told by the newspapers that it is "important to Mayor Harrison" to make a political alliance with ex-Governor Altgeld if he really desires a reelection next April. This may or may not be true; Mayor Harrison has not taken the public into his confidence. But there is a matter more "important to Mayor Harrison" than a political alliance or a chase after dead political ducks if he intends to stand for Mayor next year, and this matter is in evidence in the rear of nearly every household in Chicago. No property-owner will vote in April, 1899, to make Mayor the official held responsible for the garbage nuisance of 1898. The absolute incompetence of the street-cleaning bureau, from its head to the wagon driver, has been demonstrated over and over again, and is as strongly in evidence to-day as it was on the first day of complaint was made. How much longer will it continue?

Mayor Harrison can better afford to brave the chilliness of the Altgeld faction or any other political threat than to have piled up in every alley a lot of garbage bricks to be pelted at him in April.—Chicago Daily News.

PURGING THE BAR.

The Lawyers' Club of Chicago has entered upon a most excellent labor, not as great perhaps as that of cleansing the Augean stables, but quite as noisome and much more valuable to the community. It has undertaken to purge the bar of the rascally shysters who haunt the purlieus of the courts and justice shops and fatten on the misfortunes of the poor.

"Whereas," begins the resolutions adopted by the club, "the practice of law in the city of Chicago has been and is being brought into disrepute by a

class of men holding themselves out to the public as lawyers who possess neither the mental, moral nor legal requirements necessary to the maintenance of an exalted profession."

No better proof of this statement can be found than the disrepute into which the justice courts in this city have fallen. Harry constables and greedy shysters combine to rob the unfortunate people who too often are unjustly brought into those courts, and even where the justice himself is honorable and high-minded they succeed in hoodwinking him and accomplishing their purpose.

The Lawyers' Club has determined that these disreputable practitioners shall go, and they propose to present a bill to the next Legislature amending the law respecting attorneys by making it requisite that practitioners in the inferior courts shall take out licenses to practice, under a penalty of from one to five years in the penitentiary. The penalty cannot be made too severe.

We sincerely wish well to the efforts of the Lawyers' Club, which is composed of some of the foremost judges and lawyers of Chicago. If the club could also take a crack at the justice shops it might more effectually get at the root of the matter.—Post.

MR. MCGANN ON THE STREETS.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann and Superintendent Crossette of the street and alley cleaning bureau on Tuesday drove out to inspect the streets and alleys of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. In many places the wheels of their buggy sank to the hubs in mud, and when it was possible to make ordinary progress the holes in the paving caused a severe strain upon the springs of their vehicle. A dozen or more streets were impassable. Ash heaps and overflowing garbage boxes filled the alleys.

"The condition of affairs is simply disgraceful," said Commissioner McGann, after he had reached his desk in the City Hall. "It is the same old story—miles and miles of dirty streets and alleys, and no money to clean them with. The sights we saw are simply disgraceful. A majority of the streets and alleys cannot be cleaned until they are properly paved. Every time we try to make the improvement the property-owners go into court and fight us."

THE MAYOR SLANDERS MR. TRUDE

In his villainous attack on ex-Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Harrison goes out of his way to attack Mr. A. S. Trude, who has always been his friend. The Mayor says that the only men who opposed free silver in the Illinois delegation at the last Democratic national convention were "boodoo Democrats." Inasmuch as A. S. Trude was the leader of the anti-free silver crowd, this is construed as an attack on him.

EAGLETS.

When John P. Altgeld runs independent for Mayor next spring he will get more votes than Mr. Harrison's father did when he ran independent against Mayor Cregier.

County Clerk Phil Knopf is a hustler, and has already finished the official count of the country towns.

If the Democrats of the Thirtieth Ward nominate Hon. Hugh V. Murray for alderman they will elect him.

Republicans are urging Hon. D. W. Mills to run for alderman of the Twelfth Ward next spring, although A. H. Darrow would like another try at it, so it is claimed.

Justice of the Peace Robert L. Campbell is sure to be reappointed.

Judges "Biff" Hall and John Richardson are sure of reappointment next January.

Judge Simeon P. Shope will make a splendid and invincible Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

Hon. A. J. Ryan is strong for the Democratic nomination for City Attorney next spring.

No one doubts the fact that Col. E. R. Bliss would prove a strong candidate for Governor of Illinois.

Many Cook County leaders and influential Republicans throughout the State are booming Col. E. R. Bliss for Governor in 1900.

Hope Reed Cody is not an aspirant for the position of County Attorney. Neither would he accept the position if tendered him.

Judge Jesse Holdom is gaining votes in the official count every day. This proves this great lawyer's popularity with the masses.

Hon. Francis J. Sullivan, it is claimed, will introduce certain legislation that will repeal the notorious warehouse act or "elevator bill," passed by the last Legislature.

The Democratic County Committee will meet the first Tuesday in December to elect officers. R. E. Burke said Thomas Gahan would be re-elected chairman of the committee. Mr. Burke himself will be re-elected Secretary. It is not probable that Mr. Gahan or Mr. Burke will be opposed. The city hall people have the great majority of the committeemen with them and opposition would be futile.

Chairman Charles R. Rannels and Secretary J. R. B. Van Cleave deserve great credit for the successful campaign they have recently carried on in Illinois.

The Eagle will make the prediction that if the Allen law is repealed the Humphrey bill will take its place.

Daniel D. Healy, who has been mentioned as likely to be appointed chief clerk to the new Board of Assessors, would fill the position admirably, owing to his familiarity with all the provisions of the law, for the passage of

which he labored so assiduously. It is likely, however, he will remain with the County Board in the capacity of superintendent of public service. There is no position in which Mr. Healy could render such useful service to the taxpayers of Cook County as this, and President-elect Irwin has urged him strongly to accept.

Hon. Jesse Holdom has discovered that he is over 1,000 votes ahead of the total credited him by the police returns.

In the Twelfth Ward the police count shows Mr. Holdom's vote to have been 8,457, instead of 7,457, as at first given out. It is understood that the mistake occurred through the election officers adding the column of figures by lamp-light and not being able to see well.

Another gain that has been made by Judge-elect Holdom since the official count began was 100 votes in the Fifth Ward, there being an error of 100 in his favor in the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

This gain puts Mr. Holdom in third place, raising him over Judges Hutchinson and Stein and Axel Chytrous. He now has a total of 140,852 votes and Judge Hutchinson follows with 140,704 votes, having lost ten votes in the count in the Sixth Ward.

Senator Hamilton of Ingham, who may be the next President pro tem of the Senate, has confided to his friends that he may move to this city to live after the Legislature adjourns. The news was extremely gratifying to the Republican managers, for they say they need all the energetic young men like Hamilton they can get into the Cook County organization. Senator Hamilton is President of the Illinois Republican State League, and although serving his first term in the Senate, has already made a good record for industry and conscientious work.

"I am not a candidate for President of the Senate," said he, "but of course if the honor came to me I would not refuse it. I am more interested in seeing the Senate honestly organized than in seeking a place for myself. I expect to locate in Chicago after the session and to make this city my home."

The appearance of Senator James W. Templeton in Chicago and his announcing himself a candidate for President pro tempore of the Senate stirred up much gossip among Chicago politicians, the consensus of which is that if Mr. Templeton wants the seat at the head of the upper house he will get it. Senator Templeton is looked upon as leader of the reform element in the upper branch of the Legislature. During last session he held the balance of power and always swung it for good legislation. Whenever Gov. Tanner wanted a bill passed he had to consult Templeton first and secure the prestige of his assent. This has made the Princeton man a power in the Senate and his candidacy for the Presidency is looked upon as likely to win as against all comers.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, who is generally accepted as Gov. Tanner's candidate for Speaker, arrived in Chicago Monday and received congratulations at the State headquarters from those who are faithful to Gov. Tanner. Mr. Sherman will not say just now how close he is to the Speaker's chair yet. He admits that he had a hard tussle in his district, but tells with evident pride that he received over 1,000 votes more than his Republican colleague on the ticket. This fact he holds is a magnificent vindication of Gov. Tanner, himself and the Allen law. Sherman was sick when the bill was on its final passage in the House and was carried to the capitol in order to cast his vote for the measure. Since that time he has been engaged principally in defending Gov. Tanner and his record in the Legislature. He admitted that the Allen law cut a very large figure in his campaign, and ended by saying that he would not be surprised if the House passed a bill repealing the law. The Senate, he thought, would stand firm as a rock against any repeal measure.

Judge Sherman intends to stay in Chicago until he has looked over the situation. Then he will return home, unless he goes to Springfield to have a talk with the Governor.

The Republican managers all say they have no candidate in training for the nomination. In places where men who talk politics gather, Graeme Stewart and Judge Brentano are discussed as the favorites of many. It is claimed that either would be a popular candidate. Other prominent men spoken of as likely to enter the race are Z. R. Carter, R. A. Eckhart, James H. Gilbert, John C. Spay, Marvin A. Farr and W. H. Alsip.

The people will vote overwhelmingly in favor of a constitutional convention, if given the opportunity to do so.

Several State Senators called at the Republican State headquarters Monday. Among them were Senators J. W. Templeton, H. M. Dunlap and Charles Bogardus. Senator Templeton is a candidate for President pro tem of the Senate. He had not much to say about his candidacy, but admitted that his friends had been talking about it. Senator Dunlap had also been mentioned for the honor. In the present condition of things it appears probable there will be a pretty contest over the organization of the Senate. Besides Templeton and Dunlap, Senators Berry, Aspinwall and Hamilton have been spoken of by the slate-makers.

There can be no question of the general demand for a revision of the constitution of Illinois. If this could be accomplished by amendments it would be well. But all attempts to make any important changes in the organic law adopted in 1870 have signally failed. Therefore we welcome the agitation for a constitutional convention.

Besides those reasons for changing the constitution which are of special weight in Chicago and Cook County, relating to consolidation, special legislation, justice courts, etc., there is the one overshadowing defect in the present constitution from which nearly all



HON. DONALD L. MORRILL.

The New President of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

our legislative evils flow. The minority system which fills the Legislature with cheap boodlers of both parties has to be wiped out of the constitution before Illinois can be said to have a truly republican form of government resting on the will of the majority.

In the recent election the change of a few votes in two or three Senatorial districts would have made the House Democratic, although the Republicans carried the State by 30,000. Then all legislation would have been blocked or made the sport of boodle and political deals. Minority representation is beautiful in theory, but it is death to party responsibility and political honesty in practice.

The annual meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society was held in the Tremont House on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, President William Gardner in the chair.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Donald L. Morrill; First Vice President, John Williamson; Second Vice President, Joseph Cornack; Secretary, John Thomson; Assistant Secretary, Charles T. Spence; Treasurer, William Ingalls; Physician, Dr. R. D. McArthur; Assistant Physician, Dr. R. A. Sempill; Attorney, D. G. Fraser.

Board of Managers—George Thomson, Chairman; Angus McLean, George Fraser, Peter McEwan, Hugh Shinnaw. Dinner Committee—D. R. Cameron, Chairman; John Alston, Andrew Wallace, Hugh Ritchie, George H. Scott, John G. Keith, John C. Hunter.

Cemetery Committee—John Stewart, D. R. Cameron, Andrew Wallace.

Auditing Committee—John C. Hunter, Thomas Dempster, R. J. L. Crossie.

The following new members were elected: Dr. W. S. Christopher, Graham H. Harris, Herbert W. Macpherson and Bernard F. Rogers.

Donald L. Morrill, the new President of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, was born in Maine, of Scotch ancestry, on the eve of the civil war. The product of the common schools of Auburn, in that State, he took the regular course at Brown University, and when twenty years old received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution. Aiming to reach a higher intellectual plane, he earned and received the degree of Master of Arts from the same university three years later. Then he became a teacher, and in 1883 removed to Moline, Ill., to assume the duties of principal of the high school there. Two years afterwards he accepted the principalship of the Von Humboldt school in this city, continuing as such until September, 1890, when he was transferred to the principalship of the Andersen school. The Board, because of his peculiar fitness and administrative powers, also chose him to be supervisor of evening schools.

In the spring of 1880 he was elected principal of the Douglas school, and the following summer, having previously been admitted to the bar, he entered upon the practice of law. A year later he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and his colleagues, desirous of paying him tribute, honored him next year by electing him Attorney for the Board. Since June, 1891, therefore, until he tendered his resignation recently by reason of his inability to properly care for the law work of the Board of Education, and at the same time do justice to his large clientele, Mr. Morrill had served as the Board's attorney. His close attention to detail has been unerring in its results. He conducted the recent school fund property appraisal admirably. His record as attorney is unique in that he served longer as such than any of his predecessors, and in the acceptance of his resignation, while voicing their regret at the severance of such personal and official relations, the members of the Board expressed the hope that the course adopted by him would bring him happiness and prosperity, and that his reward would be in keeping with his previous performances of all duties assumed by him.

Alderman Neagle is having an ordinance drafted which will require the owners of electric clocks, tickers and automatic weighing machines to pay an annual license fee to the city ranging from \$2 to \$5 on each device in operation. The city's revenues from this source, the alderman says, would aggregate over \$200,000 a year. The Western Union Telegraph Company, he

says, controls a majority of these devices, and this is the corporation it is designed to reach. The law department has advised the alderman that such an ordinance would be valid.

Alderman Duddleston can't swim. Therefore he wants to navigate the streets of the Eleventh Ward in ferries, boats or gondolas. He introduced an order in the City Council Monday night directing the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids and let a contract to the lowest responsible bidder for a ferry on Ann street, between Fulton and Lake streets.

The alderman received his proposition with a hilarity that interrupted the decorum of the Council for half an hour, but Mr. Duddleston persisted in making a couple of speeches, in which he declared that during the recent rains the streets in the Eleventh Ward were impassable.

He said that the only way to get about his ward was to swim or use boats. The inhabitants were using gondolas, but he preferred boats of a more substantial nature. He declared he could not swim, and he could not cross a street in the present condition of things. He said that most of the Eleventh Ward streets ought to be navigated by boats, but he wanted to make a start with Ann street, where all the city construct landing places at Lake and Fulton streets.

Alderman Novak moved to refer the order to the committee on ancient history and geology, but Alderman Duddleston insisted on a suspension of the rules, to place his order on its passage, and demanded a roll call. Ten aldermen voted for the motion, and the order was placed on file.

The new County Commissioners will meet to caucus on the patronage question within a few days. Most of the good appointments outside of civil service are controlled by the President of the Board, and it is understood Mr. Irwin, who succeeds Mr. Healy, will make no changes in the more important offices. Warden Graham of the county hospital and Warden Lange of the Dunning institutions will be retained. County Agent Olsen is also likely to keep his present place. Joseph Carlson's election to the County Board leaves a vacancy in the Sheriff's office, and it is reported that Dexter Burke will take his place as chief bailiff for the Criminal Court. Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters is slated to hold his position under Magerstadt. P. J. Cahill's promotion to the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court leaves a vacancy in the chief bailiff's office, for which there are a hundred and more applications. If Dan Healy accepts the appointment of Superintendent of Public Service or Chief Clerk of the Board of Assessors, it is expected E. J. Dwyer will be given a place at some other crib. Dwyer would like to be clerk of the Drainage Board, but it is not believed his political pull is strong enough to secure it for him.

Sheriff-elect Magerstadt's choicest gift is of course chief deputy sheriff. Charles W. Peters has held it four years now, and the betting is that he will stay. He has been in the Sheriff's office twelve years. The chief deputy is really the sheriff. Most of his business is with the lawyers. There is a strong movement among the lawyers to have Peters retained, as there is no question about his familiarity with the duties of the place.

Friends of Hon. W. H. Tatge (who was City Prosecuting Attorney under Mayor Swift) are urging his claims for County Attorney.

Bob McDonald is slated for either chief bailiff to succeed P. J. Cahill, or chief clerk to the Sheriff, to succeed William Webber. Bob is Perry Hull's chief lieutenant in the Third Ward, and was superintendent of streets during the Swift administration. The job is coming to Hull and McDonald because of the excellent showing made by the Third Ward for Magerstadt.

A prominent Republican at the Great Northern Hotel on Wednesday said that "Dave Shanahan had just as good a show of being Speaker of the House as has Old Sport Campana."

Four months more of the Yellow Kid.